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also the limitation of the true deliberative, and the addition of its extensions (363, *a-d*).

Paragraphs 398 to 407 of the *Appendix*, the contribution of Professor Elmer, are omitted. New matter to the extent of about forty pages has been introduced.

The following seem to have escaped the final reading: 64, *a, siao*; 97, *c, ovθap*; 202, 1, *dani*; 203, VI, *floreo*; 259, *ae*; 367, 2, *ne*; 366 reference 381 *f* is incorrect; also 372, references 383, 391; 381, reference 367; Index, *solium*, reference 64.

The thorough revision has not detracted from the clearness and conciseness that characterized the *Appendix*, and has very materially added to its value.

F. C. EASTMAN

Caesar's Civil War with Pompeius. Translated with Introduction and Notes. By F. P. LONG. Oxford: The Clarendon Press, 1906. Pp. xxviii + 228. \$1.

The prominence which has been given to the *Gallic War* by its place in our scheme of classical studies has served to relegate the *Civil War* to an oblivion which it is far from deserving. Its narrative is colored, it is true, by political considerations, and its style does not show the perfection which its author has reached in the *Gallic War*, but on the other hand we know more of Pompey, Scipio, Cato, and Lentulus than we do of Caesar's opponents in Gaul and feel a deeper interest in their fortunes. Then, too, the importance of three or four great episodes in the *Civil War*, like the maneuvers near Ilerda, the siege of Massilia, and the battles of Pharsalus, give that narrative a dramatic value which is lacking in Caesar's account of his contests with a series of obscure Gallic tribes. It is a great satisfaction, therefore, to have this book rendered into other than "translation English." How successfully the translator has caught the spirit of the original may be appreciated by reading the chapters which deal with Pharsalus and Caesar's experiences at Alexandria. But notwithstanding its vigor and idiomatic smoothness, the translation lacks the conciseness of Caesar's Latin, and therefore misses one of the essential characteristics of his style. It frequently fails to follow the form of Caesar's expression, where it could be easily reproduced, and thus degenerates into a paraphrase. One passage from many may serve to illustrate both faults. Caesar writes *cum fides tota Italia esset angustior neque creditae pecuniae solverentur, constituit, ut arbitri darentur* which is rendered on p. 116 in the following manner: "His attention was next demanded by the insecurity of public credit throughout the country, which was already producing a disinclination to the discharge of legitimate liabilities. He accordingly appointed a Board of arbitrators, etc." The translation is given a modern flavor not only by the employment of modern geographical names and by the rendering of such technical terms as *imperator* and *centurio* into "marshal" and "company-officer," but also by the use of such up-to-date expressions as "smashing" and "rushing"

the enemy and "commandeering" arms. Now and then an unusual or objectionable word or phrase like "democratical" (p. xii), "no watering" (pp. 63, 66), "profusive" (46), "to having to decide matters" (p. 66), or "to form up" (p. 196), occurs, but they are not numerous. Of misprints the period is omitted on p. xxii, next to last line, "being" is read for "been," p. 70, l. 1, and letters are not infrequently out of alignment. Taken all in all, however, the work of the translator and printer is excellent.

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Sophokles' Antigone. Von FRIEDRICH SCHUBERT. Bearbeitet von LUDWIG HÜTER. 7te Aufl. Leipzig: G. Freytag; Wien: F. Tempsky, 1906. 1 M. 20 Pf.

Schüler-Kommentar zu Sophokles' Antigone. Von LUDWIG HÜTER. Leipzig: G. Freytag; Wien: F. Tempsky, 1905. 1 M. 20 Pf.

Sophokles' Oidipus Tyrannos. Von FRIEDRICH SCHUBERT. 3te Aufl. Von LUDWIG HÜTER. Leipzig: G. Freytag; Wien: F. Tempsky, 1907. 1 M. 20 Pf.

The above are recent issues in a series that has met with deserved favor in Germany, and contains some good suggestions for American teachers. Each text, in large type, is preceded by an introduction, the same for all the plays, on the development of tragedy, the life of the poet, the nature and structure of tragedy, meters (only a page), and the theater; the last topic is adequately illustrated. Then follows a discussion of the special play; the dramatic structure is analyzed on the basis of Freytag's *Technik des Dramas*. Lyric schemes are printed on the same page with the text. The detailed notes on the text, for aiding the student in his preparation, constitute a separate volume. These notes are concise, usually good, sometimes admirable. The American teacher observes with some sinking of the heart that the German student can be tacitly assumed to know his grammar as hardly one in fifty of our sophomores does. The price, 30 cents a volume, for such good paper and print and flexible cloth binding, would horrify the American publisher.

T. D. GOODELL